

Congress many times. Not just this last time, which received such notoriety in this last session of Congress, but seven times before that since I have been a Member of Congress, eight times since I have come to the Congress. Not only that, but we have been operating on temporary funding resolutions when the government is about to shut down 53 times during the course of the incumbency which I so pleasurably try to serve for the people of my district.

What am I trying to do again? I have reintroduced the legislation for this term. Now, an important thing and a surprising thing happened this time around. The Republican leadership decided that they were going to embrace my prevent-shutdown-legislation, and so very competently, very properly, they added this prevent-shutdown-legislation to the supplemental appropriations bill that comes up every year in one form or another, and this time the supplementals included aid to Bosnia, not to Bosnia, but to our efforts in Bosnia, and disaster relief, long term, for the people who are afflicted by the floods of the Midwest, in the Midwest just very recently.

Here is what galls me, Mr. Speaker, and I must spread this on the RECORD again. The President vetoed the bill, the supplemental appropriations, because it had in his words in the veto message, the extraneous provisions of prevent-shutdown-legislation; while at the same time he said in 1996, in his weekly radio address to the Nation in January of that year, "It is deeply wrong to shut the Government down under the illusion that somehow it will affect the decisions that I would make on specific issues. It is wrong to shut the Government down."

This is what President Clinton said. Then when he vetoes the supplemental appropriations, in which there was a prevent-shutdown-provision, he says, "I urge the Congress to remove these extraneous provisions," meaning the shutdown legislation and a census provision, "and to send me," now, get this, Mr. Speaker, this is important; and the President says, "and send me a straightforward disaster relief bill that I can sign promptly."

Straightforward disaster relief bill, in his language, means one that does not contain the prevent-shutdown-legislation which I offered and which was adopted by the House.

Now, here is the rub. In this bill that he finally signed after we, the Republicans, removed the shutdown legislation that had passed the House in order to achieve a compromise and allow the disaster relief bill to be signed, in the final bill that was signed were provisions like this: \$3 million for allocation by the Attorney General to the appropriate unit of Government in Ogden, UT, for necessary expenses for the Winter Olympic Games. I ask, Mr. Speaker, what does that have to do with disaster relief?

Now, the President signed the bill that had Winter Olympics funding in

it, even though, in my judgment, please correct me if I am wrong, that is extraneous to disaster relief, but did not allow through his veto the inclusion of prevent-shutdown-legislation which he says is extraneous to disaster relief.

Now, Mr. Speaker, he signed the bill that had marine mammal protection in it. Now, what does this have to do with disaster relief? I say, Mr. Speaker, that mammal protection, although laudable in its own right, just like shutdown legislation, prevent-shutdown-legislation, was extraneous to disaster relief. But the President vetoed a measure because it had prevent-shutdown-legislation which he calls extraneous, and signed the bill that contained mammal protection as part of disaster relief.

Is that an extraneous provision, Mr. Speaker? This is double talk, Mr. Speaker. We need provisions to prevent the shutdown of Government, and I aim to do it time and time again until the Congress and the President come to terms.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no further requests for morning hour debates, pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House will stand in recess until 12 noon.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.) the House stood in recess until 12 noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. PETRI] at 12 noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David FORD, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Enable us, O gracious God, to comprehend the vast reservoir of Your grace and to be fed by the height and depth and width of Your blessings to us and to all people. When we stumble and fall, You are there; when we stand on the mountain with accomplishment and pride, You are there; when we walk through the valley of the shadow of despair, Your spirit is with us. In our prayer this day we offer our thanksgivings and gratitude for Your presence with us in all the moments of our lives. This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. GIBBONS] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Gibbons led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

FOLLOWING THROUGH ON PLEDGE FOR SMALLER GOVERNMENT AND LOWER TAXES

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider a bill that simply says that the Federal Government is too large, too intrusive, and too expensive, and that the hardworking men and women of this country should be able to keep more of their money, the money they earn. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is an easy vote. It is easy to endorse the idea of smaller government. It is easy to say that we pay too much in taxes every year. The real challenge will come later this week and this month when we vote on the reconciliation bill. This is the opportunity to deliver to the American people the truth, the truth about the status of the Federal Government, the truth they so richly deserve.

I urge every Member that pledges his or her desire for smaller government and lower taxes to follow through when the reconciliation bills come to the floor.

AMERICA'S POOR ARE LOOKING FOR WORKFARE WHILE AMERICA'S WORKERS ARE FALLING INTO WELFARE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the White House said the economy is great; they said the stock market is at a record high, spending is at a record high, and there have been 10 million new jobs since 1992. Now, that sounds great, except the stock market is a lot of paper, individual debt is at a record high, the trade deficit is at an all-time record, and most families need three or four of those jobs just to make ends meet. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, America's poor are looking for workfare while America's workers are falling into welfare.

Cite this: Since 1992, there have been 6 million jobs lost. And of those 6 million workers who have tried to reenter the work force, they have. And they earn less than 50 percent on their new job than what they made on their old job.